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EAST TIMOR

Working paper prepared by the Secretariat

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EAST TIMOR

I. GENERAL

1. The island of Timor is located at the tip of the chain of islands forming the Republic of Indonesia. It lies between latitudes 8°17'S and 10°22'S and longitudes 123°25'E and 127°19'E. The Territory of East Timor comprises the eastern part of the island, the enclave of Oecusse Ambeno, the island of Ataúro off the northern coast and the island of Jaco off the extreme eastern tip.

2. The 1980 census recorded the total population of the Territory as 555,350, and in 1986 it was estimated at 676,000. 1/

II. CONSIDERATION BY THE UNITED NATIONS 2/

3. Between 1961 and 1982, the General Assembly annually reviewed the situation relating to East Timor and adopted resolutions thereon, on the basis of the reports submitted to it by the Special Committee on the Situation with regard to the Implementation of the Declaration on the Granting of Independence to Colonial Countries and Peoples. 3/

4. In April 1977 and in every subsequent year, the Portuguese Government apprised the Secretary-General of the fact that owing to the conditions prevailing in East Timor it was not possible to transmit information called for under Article 73 e of the Charter of the United Nations. 4/

5. At its thirty-seventh session, by its resolution 37/30 of 23 November 1982, the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to initiate consultations with all parties directly concerned, with a view to exploring avenues for achieving a comprehensive settlement of the problem and to report thereon to the Assembly at its thirty-eighth session and requested the Special Committee to keep the situation in the Territory under active consideration and to render all assistance to the Secretary-General in order to facilitate implementation of the resolution.

6. Since 1983, the Secretary-General has kept the General Assembly apprised of the related developments in exercise of his good offices (A/38/352, A/39/361, A/40/622 and A/41/602). In his latest progress report covering the previous two-year period submitted to the General Assembly at its forty-second session (A/42/539), the Secretary-General stated that Indonesia and Portugal had reaffirmed their commitment to co-operate in the search for a comprehensive and internationally acceptable solution and that he had assured them that his good offices remained available.

7. At its thirty-eighth to forty-second sessions, the General Assembly deferred consideration of the question to its succeeding sessions. 5/

8. During the general debate at the forty-second session, the representatives of Portugal, Cape Verde, Angola, Mozambique, Guinea-Bissau and Vanuatu referred,

inter alia, to the question of East Timor in their statements (A/42/PV.9, 14, 17, 20, 24 and 26). Statements in exercise of the right of reply were made by the representatives of Indonesia and Portugal (A/42/PV.11).

9. On 8 June 1988, in his statement in the general debate at the fifteenth special session of the General Assembly, on disarmament, President Mario Soares of Portugal reiterated the position of his Government in respect of East Timor (A/S-15/PV.12).

10. In a letter dated 8 June 1988 addressed to the President of the General Assembly at the fifteenth special session, 6/ the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations, having regard to the statement of President Soares, outlined the position of the Government of Indonesia on the question.

11. On 23 June, the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Portugal to the United Nations addressed a letter to the President of the General Assembly on the matters raised in the Indonesian letter (see A/S-15/49).

12. Under the mandate entrusted to it, and renewed annually, by the General Assembly, the Special Committee has continued its review of the question at its 1983 to 1986 sessions and heard statements of Member States and petitioners concerning the situation in the Territory. 7/

13. At its 1987 session, the Special Committee considered the question of East Timor at its 1315th, 1323rd and 1325th to 1327th meetings, on 4, 11, 13 and 14 August 1987. During those meetings, the Special Committee heard the representatives of Indonesia (A/AC.109/PV.1315 and 1325), Portugal and Mozambique on behalf of Angola, Cape Verde, Guinea-Bissau and Sao Tome and Principe (A/AC.109/1327), as well as 12 petitioners (A/AC.109/PV.1325 and 1326).

14. At its 1327th meeting, on 14 August 1987, the Special Committee decided, without objection, to continue consideration of the item at its 1988 session, subject to any directives that the General Assembly might give in that connection at its forty-second session. 8/

15. Since the adoption of its resolution 1983/8 of 16 February 1983 relating to East Timor, 9/ the Commission on Human Rights has not considered the question of East Timor. At the 41st meeting of the forty-first session, on 5 March 1985, the Chairman announced that the Commission had taken action in private session, under Economic and Social Council resolution 1503 (XLVIII) of 27 May 1970 with regard, inter alia, to East Timor, and that the situation relating thereto was no longer under consideration by the Commission under the terms of that resolution. 10/

16. On 2 September 1987, the Sub-Commission on Prevention of Discrimination and Protection of Minorities adopted, by a vote of 6 to 4, with 9 abstentions, resolution 1987/13 on the situation in East Timor, by which the Sub-Commission, inter alia, requested the Secretary-General to continue his efforts to encourage all parties concerned, that is, the administering Power, the Indonesian Government and the East Timor representatives, to co-operate in order to achieve a durable solution, taking fully into consideration the rights and wishes of the people of

East Timor and requested the Indonesian authorities to facilitate without restrictions the activities of humanitarian organizations in East Timor. 11/

III. POLITICAL DEVELOPMENTS

17. Under Indonesian Law 7/76 promulgated on 17 July 1976, East Timor was designated as an Indonesian province or a "first level region". The law provided the establishment of a "Regional Government" consisting of a "Regional Secretariat" and a "Regional House of Representatives". Most of the posts in these bodies were filled by local inhabitants. East Timorese also participate in the work of the National House of Representatives, and in the People's Consultative Assembly of Indonesia. 12/

18. On 23 April 1987, general elections for the National Assembly were held in Indonesia. According to an official Indonesian report, there were 360,144 voters registered with the East Timor Elections Committee. Of the total, 338,078 (93.7 per cent) voted for the ruling party, GOLKAR. 13/

19. In a note verbale dated 23 June 1987, the Permanent Representative of Mozambique to the United Nations transmitted to the Secretary-General two documents relating to the Indonesian elections, entitled "In-depth analysis by a London-based specialist on Indonesia and East Timor" and "Excerpts of a BBC report on 3 May 1987 by its correspondent, Peter Hiett". 14/

20. On 1 July 1987, the Permanent Representative of Indonesia to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General a letter setting out the position of his Government on the matters raised in the above-mentioned communication from the Permanent Representative of Mozambique. 15/

21. On 18 September 1987, Mr. Mario Carrascalao was sworn in for a second five-year term as "Governor" of East Timor by the Indonesian Minister for Home Affairs. Mr. Carrascalao, a native of Timor, graduated in forestry from the Superior Institute of Agronomy at Lisbon. He returned to East Timor in May 1970 and was appointed Chief of the Agriculture and Forestry Services. He was one of the founders of the União Democrática Timorense (UDT), which was established in May 1974. Mr. Carrascalao served as Minister-Counsellor at the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations from 1980 to 1982 and was thereafter appointed "Governor". 16/

22. It was reported in August 1987 that there had been a marked increase in the Indonesian military presence in the Territory during July 1987; up to 1,000 Indonesian Red Berets reportedly landed at Bacau and Lospalos to augment the forces already in the Territory. 17/ The same press report indicated that there were some 13,000 to 15,000 Indonesian troops in the Territory in 20 infantry battalions. The Centre for Strategic and International Studies (CSIS), a research agency at Djakarta, for its part estimated the strength of the Frente Revolucionaria de Timor Leste Independente (FRETILIN) at some 1,500 men, as compared to some 800 to 1,000 Indonesian soldiers in four battalions. 18/

23. On 28 July 1987, a group of 40 United States Senators sent a letter to the United States Secretary of State drawing his attention to "a renewed Indonesian military offensive against Timorese insurgents". 19/

24. On 25 August 1987, the United States Department of State informed the Senators that it had no information to substantiate allegations that Indonesia's armed forces had, in the past year, significantly expanded or intensified their campaign against FRETILIN. Further, the State Department reported that periodic skirmishes between FRETILIN guerrillas and the Indonesian army occurred during the year with relatively small numbers of casualties on both sides. 20/

25. In March 1988, "Governor" Carrascalao was quoted to have said that armed resistance to Indonesia was confined to the eastern and southeastern sections of East Timor, and that under 100 Indonesian soldiers were killed each year, usually in ambushes. 21/ According to a press report, 22/ FRETILIN has since 1983 reorganized its forces and "now supported by their former enemy, the conservative União Democrática Timorense (UDT), claims several successes against Indonesia, including the downing of a helicopter in May 1987 near Lospalos". FRETILIN claimed that it had undertaken ambushes against government troops during 1987, killing 165 Indonesian soldiers. 18/

IV. HUMAN RIGHTS SITUATION

26. Given below is a summary of observations relating to the human rights situation in East Timor, contained in Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1987, Report on Indonesia, published in February 1988 by the United States Department of State. 23/

> In 1987, although human rights abuses continued, modest improvements were made in several areas. These included the release from detention of many East Timorese previously suspected of supporting a small-scale insurgency.
>
> Observers believed the number of disappearances is very small and they are believed to be at the hands of security or military authorities. Reports are often unspecific and virtually impossible to confirm as the Government rarely responds to inquiries concerning disappearances. One international human rights group reported in March 1987 that 10 East Timorese, previously believed to have disappeared, were found alive, while unconfirmed reports claim several Timorese disappeared in 1987. Regularized International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) access to prisons has helped to locate some missing persons. 24/
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> The last remaining Timorese at the detention centre on Ataúro Islands had been returned to their villages, where they remained under the close supervision of local authorities. 25/ Other Timorese exiled from their villages several years ago were permitted to return to their original homes during the year.

Although judicial warrants for searches are required except for cases involving suspected subversion and other crimes, forced entry by security agencies occurs periodically. Letters mailed to and from East Timor are subject to official scrutiny. Telephone communication to and from the Territory requires special government approval (see para. 37 below).

The local government as a rule authorizes public assembly for social and ceremonial events and, as long as there is no perceived security risk, grants political parties permission to hold public meetings.

Restrictions exist on movement to and within the Territory. The Government has relocated many rural East Timorese living in the central and eastern parts of the Territory since 1979 to separate them from FRETILIN rebels and to facilitate their access to health, education and other government services. Most Timorese require permission to travel outside their home districts (Kecamatan).

The Government considers outside investigations of alleged human rights violations to be interference in its internal affairs. Amnesty International representatives, Asia Watch and other international human rights groups have been refused access.

Under a 1985 agreement with the Government, ICRC conducts regular visits to prisoners jailed, and provides medical and food aid to these persons returned from Ataúro Islands; carries out medical and nutritional services in certain villages; and arranges for the reunion of divided families in East Timor and abroad, mainly Portugal.

The Indonesian Government continued to permit selective access to the Territory (see also A/42/539, para. 15).

27. In a press release issued by the Indonesian Embassy at Washington, the Indonesian Government, with reference to the above report of the State Department, stated, inter alia, as follows: 26/

"Referring to the cases of disappearances, as has been stated on many occasions, the Indonesian Government and the Indonesian laws prohibit extra-judicial executions - whether they are public or clandestine. In response to allegations about missing persons, the Indonesian Government in 1983 reached an understanding with the ICRC on an arrangement for tracing missing persons brought to the attention of the United Nations Commission on Human Rights. The Indonesian Government remains committed to co-operate with the Commission and the ICRC under the above arrangement.

"It is also incorrectly stated that security and military authorities are exempted from prosecution under the criminal code. As stipulated in article 27 (1) of the 1945 Constitution and in Act No. 8/1981 on the Code of Criminal Procedure, without any exception, all citizens are equal before the law, and the Government is obliged to uphold the law.

"Concerning freedom of movement, the Indonesian Government has provided increasing access to and movement within East Timor to foreign visitors on a regular basis. In the past five years, scores of visits were made to East Timor by senior representatives of the International Committee of the Red Cross, the United Nations Children's Fund, the World Health Organization, foreign diplomats, dignitaries, parliamentarians and journalists. Restrictions, if any, are placed on the movement of people within the province only in consideration of public safety and security."

28. A summary of observations from recent publications of Amnesty International is given below: 27/

Trials of political prisoners suspected of supporting FRETILIN continued at Dili District Court, with most prisoners receiving sentences of two or three years' imprisonment. More than 150 prisoners had been released in Dili since August 1987. According to Antara, the official news agency, that left only 11 political prisoners at Dili in February 1988. An unknown number is detained, however, for relatively short periods in military and police posts outside the capital, for subsequent release or trial at Dili. Recent information indicates that many of the prisoners were tried after long periods of incommunicado detention, gave testimony or served as witnesses under duress and either were not informed of their right to appeal or were pressured into accepting the court verdict. Incidents of torture continue to be reported although because of tight restrictions on access to the Territory such reports are often received long after the incident occurred.

29. According to an Australian source, the situation in East Timor remained essentially one of deep social discord and conflict, resulting partly from "the systematic Indonesianization of the economy, culture and political system and the severe curtailment of basic freedoms and civil, political and cultural rights" 28/ (see para. 44). A member of the European Parliamentary Council from the Netherlands who visited the Territory in January 1988 reported that he had found no evidence to justify allegations that there were human rights violations in East Timor. He considered the situation there to be normal and stated that there were no problems with security. 29/

30. In March 1988, "Governor" Carrascalao reportedly indicated that he would ask the Indonesian Government to lift restrictions on travel and communications that had isolated the Territory since the 1970s. 30/

V. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

31. As indicated in paragraph 4 of the present working paper, in the absence of information under Article 73 e of the Charter, the information contained in this section has been derived from published reports, as referenced, and press releases published periodically by the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations. 30/

32. On 21 March 1988, "Governor" Carrascalao presented the "provincial budget" for fiscal year 1988/89 to the "Provincial People's Assembly" at Dili in the amount of 25.3 billion Indonesian rupiah (Rp), consisting of Rp 10.7 billion for recurrent and Rp 14.6 for non-recurrent expenditure. "Governor" Carrascalao noted that the territorial revenue had marked a steady growth from 1983 to 1986 and that, as a result, the per capita income of the East Timorese had increased by an average of 4.07 per cent annually during the period, as compared to Indonesia's national average of 3.5 per cent. Of the growth in average income of the East Timorese, the agricultural sector, in which over 85 per cent of the population is engaged, accounted for nearly 50 per cent; construction, 8.36 per cent; and communications and commerce, 7.04 per cent and 5.41 per cent, respectively. The "Governor" underscored that the economy had been spurred by government activities, which contributed some 23.1 per cent to the growth rate. In order to sustain the steady economic expansion, the Government was continuing to accord priority to strengthening the private sector, broadening economic opportunities, targeting areas and groups in need of special assistance, encouraging consumption of indigenous production and promoting exports.

33. The "Governor" was quoted to have said in a press interview 21/ that the major goals for his second five-year term in office were to put an end to official corruption, which had siphoned off needed revenues, to accelerate economic development and to safeguard local culture and languages. He believed that once East Timor was opened to the public tourism would be a main source of income but feared that the Timorese people could be "bankrupted by invasion of more commercially experienced Indonesians".

34. East Timor's Fishery Service, assisted by village co-operatives, continued to intensify its guidance programmes, in particular for smallholders' fish-pond management. In 1986, there was a total of 540.6 metric tons of fishery products, as compared to 480.6 metric tons in 1984, representing a 6.6 per cent annual rate of increase attributable both to significant growth in fish ponds and fresh-water fishing. The standard of living of fishermen is said to have been rising by 5.3 per cent annually.

35. Coffee production doubled since 1975 to 10,000 metric tons in 1987/88, while the output of rice and corn has tripled. "Governor" Carrascalao said that East Timor produced 40,000 metric tons of the 60,960 metric tons of rice it consumed annually, and authorities estimated a 6 per cent increase in the production of rice and a 7 per cent rise in corn production during 1987. The production of maize increased to 50,000 metric tons from 16,000 tons in 1975. Indonesian sources attributed the agricultural improvements to greater education, better cultivation techniques, irrigation and affordable fertilizers.

36. "Governor" Carrascalao's "five-fold priority" in social services includes improvement in education to upgrade the literacy level, encouragement of the people to pursue higher education, formation of cadres, provision of health facilities and enhancement of people's awareness of the need to live in a healthy environment. According to the Chief Minister of Australia's Northern Territory, who visited East Timor for a week in August 1987, there had been dramatic improvement in education, literacy and communications. 31/ He reported that there were 600 kilometres of

sealed road in East Timor, as compared to 481 kilometres at the end of 1986 and 12 kilometres in 1975, and that scheduled bus service was maintained between major towns. According to the "Governor", there were some 700 kilometres of asphalt-paved roads in mid-1988.

37. On 30 May 1988, a new telecommunication facility, an automatic digital telephone exchange, was installed at Dili at a cost of some Rp 3.8 billion, expanding the Territory's telephone service from 800 to 2,000 line units. The new telecommunication system has facilitated a greater and faster flow of communication both within East Timor and with Djakarta and other parts of Indonesia (see para. 26). The Government plans to expand telecommunication facilities to link 13 regencies, 62 districts and 442 villages in East Timor. In July 1988, additional television relay stations were established in four subdistricts, Uato Lari, Venilale, Bobonaro and Maubisse. With the establishment of four additional relay stations, East Timorese would be afforded unimpeded access to television programmes through a network of 12 relay stations throughout the Territory.

38. At the end of 1987, there were 559 elementary schools with 7,556 classrooms, with a total enrolment of 129,800, of which 29,543 were enrolled for the first time. There were 50 junior high and 20 senior high schools, as well as the University of East Timor, which had been opened in August 1986 with an enrolment of nearly 900 students. A technical high school, to be built with Rp 2.5 billion in financial assistance provided by the Asian Development Bank, is scheduled to open in the 1989/90 academic year, with capacity for 552 students. In order to keep up with the increasingly improved development of East Timor, the Government has intensified its cadre and vocational training programmes, particularly in the agricultural sector. Illiteracy was reduced to a 50 per cent level in 1988 from 92 per cent in 1975. Twenty-nine students who had attended vocational schools on scholarships in Java and West Nusa Tenggara received certificates of completion of their training from the "Governor". Some 1,000 students were said to be enrolled during the 1987/88 academic year at various universities in Indonesia. The "Governor" reportedly stated that in two to three years' time East Timor would have an oversupply of elementary school teachers and would be ready to "export" teachers. Three Timorese students have been selected for the first time to participate in the Indonesian Youth Exchange Programmes with Australia, Canada and countries members of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (ASEAN) for periods up to 10 months.

39. The Government has built a central hospital at Dili with facilities equal to, if not better than, those in Indonesia 18/ and four regional hospitals, as well as public health clinics in 352 villages, nearly double the amount established in the previous year. According to the Chief Minister of the Northern Territory of Australia (see para. 36), East Timor has a higher ratio of doctors than the Indonesian national average - one per 7,000 as compared to one per 12,000 - and the infant mortality rate was lower than in Indonesia. 31/ According to the "Governor", in mid-1988 there were 114 physicians, 284 paramedics and 25 midwives and, within a five-year period, all 442 villages were to be provided with paramedics. It was announced in July 1988 that, under the Five-Year Development Plan covering the fiscal years 1988/89 through 1992/93, a major expansion programme was planned for the General Hospital at Dili, including the acquisition of advanced

equipment and facilities, the employment of additional physicians and technicians and the construction of special clinics and additional rooms for patients. Under the Plan, the community health centres (puskesmas) in 13 regencies were to be upgraded to hospitals.

40. The Government of New Zealand has agreed to provide Rp 535 million for the Indonesian Government programmes for maternal and child care. The funds, channelled through the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), will be used for basic services for children, mothers and their families and for the expansion of integrated health service centres (posyandu) in East Timor and elsewhere. Under the programme, UNICEF will assist activities in nutrition and growth monitoring of children, maternal and child health, including immunization, training for health centre staff, health workers and women in development activities, as well as for water supply and environmental sanitation. For the posyandu expansion, the funds will also facilitate meetings with community leaders in 658 newly programmed villages, study visits to neighbouring provinces for cadres and programme executors, the training of health centre staff and the retention of existing family nutrition improvement programme cadres in those provinces.

41. As foreseen in a previous working paper (see A/AC.109/871, para. 39), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the World Health Organization (WHO) signed on 17 March 1988 a new agreement with the Indonesian Ministry of Health at a total cost of $US 439,500, for the supply of drinking water and the improvement of sanitation systems in villages in the districts of Dili, Liquisa, Bobonaro and Ambeno. The project includes the training of human resources at all levels, the actual construction of facilities and implementation of support programmes, as well as community health education and participation. The undertaking, scheduled to be completed in 1990, received aid amounting to Rp 311,745,000 from the Indonesian Government and covers, among other things, the construction of 1,000 wells, six spring-source water protections and 100 water-closets.

42. In 1988, the Indonesian Government initiated a programme to accelerate village development. The programme calls for the establishment of three new villages and the further development of 10 villages which were established in 1984/85. Each village is to be equipped with a community centre, houses of worship, facilities for crop storage, a health station, schools, a water purification plant and other infrastructure. In addition, the Government is to provide each family with a home, seeds, farm implements, animals and tools and will subsidize the family for one year to the extent of Rp 30,000 per month.

43. In June 1988, a native of East Timor was appointed and consecrated by the Holy See as Bishop of Titularis Lorium and administrator of the Dili diocese. The followers of the Catholic faith in East Timor are estimated to number about 540,000. There are 109 Catholic schools at all levels, including vocational schools and a teachers college, with a total enrolment of 22,349. The Synod of Christian Churches in East Timor (GKTT) was established during a meeting of Christians in East Timor, held at Dili from 7 to 9 July 1988. Addressing the opening session, the "Governor" said that the Government would work closely with GKTT in overcoming poverty and ignorance and in facilitating further development efforts in all spheres of life of the East Timorese.

44. In conformity with the Indonesian Constitution, all aspects of Timorese culture, which essentially displays a fusion between the indigenous and the Portuguese heritage, are fully protected, respected and practised without restriction (see para. 29). The "Governor" has requested permission to devote 20 per cent of the East Timorese curriculum to the study of culture and over 30 languages of 10 historical local kingdoms.

45. On 12 July 1988, addressing the seventh National Contact Week of Farmers and Fishermen held at Celebes, President Soeharto reportedly reiterated the commitment of his Government to expediting the pace of development in East Timor.

Notes

1/ Demographic Yearbook 1986, United Nations, ST/ESA/STA/SER.R/16; see also Population and Vital Statistics Report: Data available as of 1 April 1988, United Nations, Statistical Papers Series A, vol. XL, No. 2.

2/ For details, see corresponding sections of the previous working papers contained in documents A/AC.109/526, 623, 663, 715, 747, 783, 836, 871 and 919.

3/ See General Assembly resolutions 1699 (XVI), 1807 (XVII), 1913 (XVIII), 2107 (XX), 2184 (XXI), 2395 (XXIII), 2507 (XXIV), 2707 (XXV), 2795 (XXVI), 2918 (XXVII), 3113 (XXVIII), 3294 (XXIX), 3485 (XXX), and 31/53, relating to the question of Territories under Portuguese administration, including East Timor; see also Assembly resolutions 32/34, 33/39, 34/40, 35/27 and 36/50, on the question of East Timor.

4/ See A/35/233, A/36/160, A/37/113, A/38/125, A/39/136, A/40/159, A/41/190, A/42/171 and A/43/219. Due to a lack of official information from the administering Power, the information contained in the present paper has been derived from published reports.

5/ General Assembly decisions 38/402, 39/402, 40/402, and 42/402 and A/41/PV.3.

6/ A/S-15/38; see also Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations press release No. 005/PR/061088, 10 June 1988.

7/ Official Records of the General Assembly, Thirty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/38/23); ibid., Thirty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/39/23); ibid., Fortieth Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/40/23); and ibid., Forty-first Session, Supplement No. 23 (A/41/23).

8/ A/42/23 (Part VI), para. 19.

9/ See Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1983, Supplement No. 2 (E/1983/14-E/CN.4/1983/60).

Notes (continued)

10/ Ibid., 1985, Supplement No. 2 (E/1985/22-E/CN.4/1985/66), paras. 276 and 277.

11/ E/CN.4/1988/37 and E/CN.4/Sub.2/1987/42.

12/ Under the Indonesian Constitution, the People's Consultative Assembly is the highest organ of government.

13/ Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations, press release No. 005/PR/070787, 7 July 1987.

14/ A/42/362-S/18944, annex II.

15/ A/42/379-S/18963.

16/ East Timor Report, Australian Council for Overseas Aid (ACFOA), Canberra, No. 12, November 1987; "A Reporter at large: The New Order - II", The New Yorker, New York, 13 June 1988; also information received from the Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations.

17/ The Australian, 13 August 1987; see also East Timor Report cited above.

18/ The New Yorker, 13 June 1988.

19/ The New York Times, 8 September 1987.

20/ United States Department of State, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1987, Report on Indonesia (United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., February 1988), p. 701; also, information received from the United States Department of State.

21/ The New York Times, 20 March 1987.

22/ The Australian, 13 August 1987.

23/ United States Department of State, Country Reports on Human Rights Practices for 1987, Report on Indonesia (United States Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., February 1988), pp. 701-704, 706, 708 and 710.

24/ For an account of international humanitarian assistance rendered in 1986 and 1987, see A/42/539, paras. 9-13.

25/ The detention centre on Ataúro Islands was closed in February 1987 (see A/42/539, para. 14; A/AC.109/919, para. 32).

26/ Indonesian Embassy to the United States of America, press release, vol. VIII, No. 3A, 22 February 1988.

Notes (continued)

27/ Amnesty International, ASA 21/09/88, May 1988; ASA 21/08/88, April 1988; ASA 21/05/88, March 1988; ASA 21/01/88, January 1988; ASA 21/24/87, November 1987; and ASA 21/23/87, October 1987; see also The New York Times, 18 April 1988 (letter to the Editor).

28/ East Timor Report, No. 12, November 1987.

29/ Jakarta Post, 3 February 1988.

30/ Permanent Mission of Indonesia to the United Nations, press release No. 427/PR-429/87, 006/PR/161287, 001/PR/050288, 003/PR/040488, 006/PR/220688, 007/PR/230688, 008/PR/070788 and 009/PR/071888.

31/ The Australian, 10 August 1987.